

25X1A
25X1

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

- 2 -

mediaries in the exchange of products such as opium, grain, gold and coffee, for munitions.

5. The Chinese Communists also send supplies by air once every three months to the Chiem Hoa (105-17, 22-08) airfield.
6. The DRV has expressed a special need of the following items:
 - a. Heavy artillery, motorcycles, trucks, fuel, mine detonators and shells, for its armored unit (sic).
 - b. Lathes, milling machines, planes and drills, for DRV munitions factories.
7. The recent slow-down in the dispatch of Chinese Communist materiel to the DRV may be explained by the following factors:
 - a. Fear of a Chinese Nationalist invasion of South China.
 - b. Chinese Communist losses in Korea.
 - c. Distrust of LU Han and LUNG Yun, former Governors of Yunnan who subsequently joined the Communists, as well of LONG Tam***, the son of LUNG Yun, by Chinese Communist officials.
 - d. Criticism of the extremist policies of CHU Chia-pi**, by the troops under his command.

Local Production of War Materiel by the DRV

8. The DRV now has two important military construction workshops: in Ninh Binh, near the Ninh Binh-Thanh Hoa border, and in Thai Nguyen. Workshops of lesser importance scattered throughout the provinces are capable of producing mines, grenades, naval mines, pistols, Sten-type machine guns, and all types of shells and cartridges.
9. On the orders of the Director of the Armament Department, production has begun on the following items:
 - a. Hollow-charge weapons: Bazookas, which were first used by the DRV on the "So Front" in Sontay in late 1948; 35 mm to 60 mm anti-tank guns; and a recoilless cannon of 60 mm to 88 mm, "SKZ" model**** produced in early 1950.
 - b. Rockets, which have been in use since June 1949. A rocket was fired on Hanoi on 28 June 1949.
10. The following is a list of war materiel which the DRV is capable of producing locally together with the individuals responsible for their development:

a. Sulphuric acid, melinite and fulmicotton	Professor Pham Dinh Ai
b. Cast iron and saltpeter	Engineer Vo Quy Huan
c. Black gunpowder and chlorated gunpowder	Engineer Ho Dac Vy
d. Glycerines	Dr. Pham Van Huyen
e. Bazookas, mortars, recoilless cannon (SKZ), and anti-tank guns	General Tran Dai Nghia
f. Steam hammers	Tran Va, Director of the Phu Tho workshop

25X1

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

- 3 -

25X1A

25X1A

* Comment. [redacted] a also contains a reference to TRAN Canh.

** Comment. Although CHU Chia-pi was in command of troops on the Yunnan-Vietnam border in late 1950 [redacted], recent available information, dated March 1951, indicates that CHU has been transferred to Paoshan to direct Communist guerrilla activity in north Burma.

*** Comment. This information was also reported in [redacted] 25X1A

**** Comment. It is believed that LUNG Yun has four sons, LUNG Shung-wu, LUNG Shung-tsu, LUNG Shung-wen and LUNG Shung-hsun; his third son, LUNG Shung-tsun was killed in mid-1950. It is not clear to which one reference is made.

***** Comment. According to the report of an independent agency, the "SKZ", used during the Vinh Yen battle of mid-January 1951, is produced in 81 mm and 120 mm types.

25X1